Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1835. No. 760.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

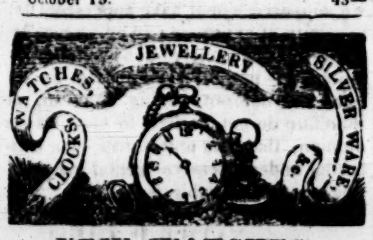
which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful.* Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubai Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired a every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

Octocer 23d. 44—

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 53—

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North-Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election

IV. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. *Be it further enacted,* That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted,* That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. *Be it further enacted,* That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. *Be it further enacted,* That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted,* That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. *Be it further enacted,* That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. *Be it further enacted,* That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: *Provided,* that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods, but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; *Provided,* that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions; then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted,* That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted,* That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:" That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench.

II. *Be it further enacted,* That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

Cheaper than Ever!!!

AS Agent for Walker Anderson & Co. the subscriber is now receiving from New-York a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware.

His purchases have been made with Cash, and after a careful examination and comparison of the prices in the northern markets, and he does not hesitate to say that he comes before the public as a candidate for their patronage under more than ordinary advantages. He is determined, too, to sell at the lowest possible advance on the first cost of goods purchased under such favorable circumstances, and is assured of giving satisfaction to all who shall call and examine his assortment. His plan of selling only for cash, will enable him to adhere to these promises in good faith, and always to keep on hand a full assortment of all such articles as his customers may want.

He solicits patronage with the full expectation of being able to furnish goods of the best quality and on the cheapest terms. Come and examine, and he asks nothing more to convince the public that all he here says he is both ready and disposed to fulfil.

WILLIAM T. SHIELDS.

December 18, 51—

THE HIGH BRED

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 55—

UNIVERSITY HOTEL,
CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of N. C. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious stables, which will be attended by a faithful ostler, and plentifully supplied with provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate.*

I. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30. 53—6w

☞ The editors of the Star, and Standard, at Raleigh, Sentinel and Spectator, Newbern, Fayetteville Observer, Edenton Gazette, Western Carolinian and Danville Reporter, will publish the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. I. C. P.

Land and Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation and Mill on New Hope, five and a half miles from Hillsborough and nine and a half from Chapel Hill, containing ~~one~~ hundred and ~~seventy-four~~ acres of land, the half of which is cleared, has on it an Overshot Mill, in good order, having lately been rebuilt; and a Dwelling House, with necessary out houses, three acres of first rate watered meadow, and an apple orchard. There is no farm in this section of the state contains equal advantages. I will sell a bargain, as I am determined to remove to the west. Those wishing to purchase can view the premises, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN BROWN.

January 8, 54—tf

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

GAMA-GRASS—MODE OF CULTIVATION.

Among a number of experiments made and making, by myself, and through the aid of kind friends disposed to second my intentions, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of cultivating the GAMA-GRASS best calculated to bring that plant to the highest perfection, I have now sufficiently ascertained the result of the following to feel justified in giving it to those who are cultivating that grass.

In the spring of 1830, I planted out a seed bed, drilling in rows 18 inches wide, 12 from plant to plant—they came up, and grew off well.—Early the following spring, I took up the plants, divided them, and set out, preparing the ground previously as follows:—The soil a grey sandy land, on a red, loamy loose clay—The top soil six to nine inches, dark grey, and sometimes inclining to black—The land had been two years in corn and peas, and was well set with crab grass—had made only three crops—The last year the pea vines, and grass, were permitted to rest entirely on the soil—About the first of October, the land got a good dressing of *compost* manure, *stable* dung, and *cow pen* with *swamp mud.* The cattle had been well littered with *oak-leaves* and *rye-straw,* and the manure was literally *long manure,* in making which, not a particle of the liquor or *urine* was suffered to be lost. This manuring was ploughed under in imitation of *trench* ploughing—one plough (bar shear,) following another of the same, but smaller—which effectually turned grass and pea vines under at least fifteen inches. On the top, rye was harrowed in, going with the furrow. Previous to sowing the rye, the land was dressed with *rotten* limestone, a species that abounds in this section of country, and which had become pulverized by the preceding winter's frost and rain.

The rye came up, and grew off well—uncommonly rank, and furnished a fine mass of food for calves and hogs, until the last of February, when all were taken off. By the first of April it was rank again. On the 2d, another top dressing of the compost, but in a state of more perfect decay, was applied, and well turned under with a small Freeborn plough—harrowing with the harrow. The ground was now laid off in drills, at two feet, and the plants placed in them at the same distance.

During the year it grew well; the following year it 'shot ahead,' and this season it is 'out of sight' of any I have been able to raise or have seen raised by the many gentlemen to whom I have distributed seed. Every cutting since the first of May (and that one averaged three feet) has exceeded forty-five inches in length. It was prevented from seeding, for the purpose of ascertaining the production. After the cutting in May, rotten cotton seed was stewed over the ground, and was worked in amongst the roots when the ground received a loosening amongst the plants, after the first cutting. The season has been highly favorable. The cutting took place on the first day of each month, commencing with May—and five cuttings have been made—the grass fed away, green, to working oxen, horses and mules—cut up in a patent cutting box, and mixed with about one fourth of oats straw not threshed; a sprinkling of meal was added, say one pint tin cup full to each animal twice a day. At each cutting a number of the *smallest* bunches were weighed, and also of the *largest;* none found less than five pounds, and many fifteen, and some sixteen and seventeen. A fair average, I am satisfied, would be eight pounds per plant at each cutting, and seven cuttings in the season. In the mode of planting to which the extraordinary luxuriance was owing, I was governed by a knowledge of the singular *depth* to which this plant extends its roots into the earth.

Believing that a deep soil by nature, or made so by art, was alone calculated to show the *best* production of this plant, I have been anxious to see the result under *favorable seasons,* and confess myself now satisfied.

From each cutting I made a small stack of hay, cutting after the dew was off, and mixing alternate thin layers of

grass and oats straw, with a sprinkling of ground alum salt on each layer of grass. It cured well.

A few handfulls of each cutting were cured alone in the sun. That cut in May *fourteen* pounds of grass gave *six* pounds of hay; each cutting gained in result.

AGRICOLA.

Alabama, Oct. 4th, 1834.

Singular and most important Invention.

The Troy (New York) Chronicle says "Mr. Parker, of the state of New York, has discoverd a composition which will harden like a stone, and yet may be worked in a soft state as easily as mortar! Exposure to the weather causes it to petrify and become actual stone, requiring a heavy blow with a hammer to break it.

Mr. P. has recently completed a section of canal as a specimen of that intended to bring water near New York from the Crotou river. It may be cast in mould in the form of pillars, fire places, vestibules, &c. and is not dearer than brick. Its value is incalculable for buildings, cisterns, &c. situate in wet or damp places. It is undoubtedly one of the most important inventions of the day. The American Institute have awarded Mr. Parker a gold medal."

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Raleigh Register.

INSTRUCTIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE OF A STATE.

The Legislature of this state has recently, by a vote of both houses, passed resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, one of our Senators in the Congress of the United States. It is well understood to be the opinion of those who voted for the resolutions, that he is bound in duty, either to obey or resign. Entertaining a very different opinion, myself, I shall endeavor to prove that it possesses no such right, either under the constitution of this state, or the constitution of the United States.

By the first article in the Bill of Rights, which is a part of the State Constitution, it is declared, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only;" and by the 18th article it is declared, that "the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and apply to the legislature for redress of grievances." These two great principles combined, constitute the foundation upon which every other part of the state government rests; and whether wise or unwise, convenient or inconvenient, to violate by those entrusted to administer the government, is equally criminal. It is no difficult matter to ascertain by historical research, the cause which produced this 18th article. Those acquainted with legal history know, that from the reign of Edward the 6th down to the first of George the first, inclusive, there were various statutes passed, commonly called "Riot Acts," which made it felony for twelve or more persons to assemble with intention to alter the laws, &c., and who should not disperse upon the proclamation of the King. The framers of our state constitution in 1776, many of whom had then recently been in situations to know and feel the effects of the royal proclamation, inserted this provision for the security of the people, against all similar enactments by the new government then formed. Many other provisions of a similar character are to be found in the bill of rights, as, that "elections of members to serve as representatives in the General Assembly ought to be free;" prescribing the mode of prosecution for criminal offences to be by indictment, presentment or impeachment; and prohibiting general warrants, and the passage of *ex post facto* laws. The government then, being based upon the principle which recognized no other exercise of political power than that derived from the people only, there can be no assignable purpose for the 18th article, but explicitly to declare that the legislative department should not possess the power to invade this right of the people to assemble to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances, by the enactment of any law impairing it. For surely it will not be contended, that under a government where *all* political power is vested in and derivable from the people only, where the election of the members of the legislature is by the people, and the elections declared to be "free;" that the sovereign people of such a government in its omnipotence, did not necessarily possess the right to instruct their agents. A contrary supposition overthrows the main principle of the government, and proves him to be an aristocrat who would endeavor to maintain such doctrine. The legislature of the state, when constituted according to the constitution, is vested with *all* power of legislation except as restrained by its provisions. There are, however, other powers granted to the legislature, of a different nature; such as the election of the officers who are to administer the government. Beyond these powers to pass laws and elect state officers, the people have conferred no power on our state legislature. All, then, which the legislature of this state can do in the exercise of political power, is derived from the people; and all the power conferred by the people, is to pass laws subject to certain restrictions, and to elect certain *state* officers.

The constitution and bill of rights of North Carolina were formed in the year 1776. At that time, no power to pass laws binding on the state existed, but that conferred by the people on the General Assembly. The "*instructions*" and redress of grievances mentioned in the bill of rights, must consequently refer to the action of the legislature under the grants of political power *then* conferred by the people in their state constitution, which being the work of their own hands, and operating only within the limits of the state, they had the right to modify as they pleased. How far these instructions were binding upon the representative, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the *state* constitution, has nothing to do with the present inquiry. The design so far, has been to show, that this right to instruct in our bill of rights incontestibly refers to state legislation, and the election of *state* officers. In the year 1789, the people of the state of North Carolina, and the people of the *other states* of the Union, by compact formed another government, in deroga tion of the legislative power of the several states. By the constitution of this new government, the legislative department is to consist of members chosen by the people, and members chosen by the legislatures of the several states; and the laws passed by it, and approved of by the President, are to be binding upon the people in all the states. If, then, the power to elect a Senator is conferred on the legislature, not by the people of the state, but by the people of *all* the states under the constitution of the United States, it must be evident that the people of a *single* state can have no power to instruct. And it must be equally plain that the members of the legislature, *as a legislature*, have no power, because the right to elect was conferred on them by the people of all the states; and that they have withheld all power to direct or control the conduct of the Senator after his election, confining the power of the legislature to the single act of electing. It would be repugnant to the first principles of common sense to suppose, that a senator of the congress of the United States, whose votes were to be binding upon the people of *all* the states of the Union, was to be *bound* by instructions from a single state, merely because the people of the Union had *conferred power* on that state to elect him. Could not the people of the Union have conferred this power on a particular county court in each state, if they had thought fit? and if they had, would it be said that the court could *also instruct?* Has not the power been conferred on the executive of a state to fill a vacancy in the senate, and could the executive, after appointing, then instruct? Has not the constitution conferred the power on electors chosen by the people, as members of assembly are, to elect a president, and could they instruct? It cannot therefore be contended, that a senator is the servant of any particular state, to the extent that binds by any principle of duty, his obedience, in disregard of his own understanding and sense of propriety—for if that was the case, to say nothing of the injustice as regards the other states bound by his votes, and he the mere passive instrument of the legislature, whether he was a wise man or a fool would make no difference, provided he could read his instructions; and then the legislature might prescribe to him his boarding house, the newspapers he is to patronize, his dress, and lastly the intercourse of himself and his family.

In this view of the right of the legislature to control the conduct of a senator by instructions, it is taken for granted, that the members of the legislature have themselves been instructed by the people, their constituents. But how stands the case, when the assembly, without such instruction, takes upon itself to assume such responsibility? Is it not direct usurpation? Is it not ten times more unwarrantable than the caucus principle can be? The caucus only *recommends*, but the legislature takes upon itself to *direct*, and substitute itself, in virtue of its legislative authority, in the place of the people, in disregard of their will, wishes or feelings. For what purpose were the members of the recent legislature elected? It may be safely answered, to pass all needful laws for the government of the state, and to elect the officers necessary for the operations of its several functions, and to elect a senator in the congress of the United States; in short, to execute all the powers conferred on the legislative authority, either by the people of the state under the state constitution, or by the people of the United States, under the constitution of the United States; but surely to exercise no other powers. But have the members of the recent legislature the excuse of having obeyed the instructions of their constituents? Will any sober minded man pretend, that the noise and bustle at a cross road meeting or muster ground ought to be respected as a test on which reliance can be placed to ascertain the sense and understanding of the people at large upon grave questions of policy, deeply affecting the people of the Union; or the extent of the power conferred on the executive of the Union, by the constitution of the United States? Why, in the election of a petty constable for a district, it is required by our law, that the question of competency in the candidate shall be determined, not by the noise made by his friends, but by ballot. And is it not a matter confessedly true, that in the election of members of the General Assembly, personal popularity and feelings of good will, connected with a known character for integrity and good sense, in a candidate, rarely fail to insure an election? The members of the present General Assembly have therefore taken upon themselves to give instructions in a matter not authorized by any delegation of power under the constitution of the state by whose authority it convenes, nor by any instructions pretended to be brought forward before them as the voice of the people whom they represent; and without any authority under the constitution of the United States. Nothing can be more mistaken than to suppose the *legislative* body of a state, having a written constitution, can do every thing it pleases that is not forbidden. In such a government, the particular department can do nothing but what is assigned by the charter under which it acts. In this state, it has been already shown the legislature possesses by the constitution no other power than to pass laws for the state and elect *state* officers. It has no power whatever to elect a senator, except that conferred by the people of all the states under the United States constitution. And hence it must be plain that the members of the General Assembly, whether instructed or not, can have no pretence of authority for that they have taken upon themselves to do.

But it has been stated, as I learn, that the right to instruct is an *incident* which necessarily belongs to the power that appoints; in other words, that the power that creates, possesses the power to modify and instruct—but, the argument to be applicable here, must go further; it must have the power to destroy. Now this maxim, though often repeated, we know to be so far from universally true, is rarely so; and in relation to the officers and agents of the general government, is not true in a single instance. The President, with the advice of the Senate, appoints; and with the exception of the Judges, the President has the sole power to displace. The Judges are removed by the impeachment of the House of Representatives, who had no hand in creating, upon the verdict and judgment of the Senate, without the concurrence of the President. And how is it in regard to members of congress? Can they, of either house, be recalled? And how is it with the members of the state legislature, under the constitution of the state? What then is meant in the state constitution, by the right to assemble to consult for the common good, and *instruct* the representatives in the General Assembly and apply for redress of grievances? Why plainly, nothing more than a right secured to them, to express their *opinions* to those who represent them, to be followed or not as the best judgment and understanding of the representative shall dictate. How preposterous must be the case, if a representative, sworn to support the constitution of the state, is to obey the instructions of his constituents on a matter involving a construction of the constitution? Common sense will tell us, that in respect to many matters which must come before the state legislature, where a member is called upon to act, like a judge or a juror, according to his understanding of the extent of the authority he is sworn to obey, he must, if he be an honest and conscientious man, act according to his own judgment and conscience. You had as well undertake to regulate religious faith by instruction; and if there be a member weak enough to sacrifice his best judgment and become an instrument in inflicting a wound upon his country's interest perhaps incurable, or corrupt enough to disregard the high and solemn obligation imposed by an oath, wilfully and wittingly to commit perjury before high Heaven, as the price for the unsubstantial applause of wicked or mistaken men, they are unfit to be trusted in public or private situations.

But a little further, upon the power of the legislature, as the appointing power, having the right to instruct. I understand this is the favorite view of some gentlemen. Now it has already been shown, that the argument is totally unsound as applicable to instructing a Senator in Congress, by analogies drawn from the different provisions of the constitution of the United States, in relation to the appointment of the President by electors, and the filling of vacancies in the Senate by the executive; in which case I presume no one will presume to contend that the electors or the executive could instruct the person they appoint to administer the government. But if the principle in reality be, that the power of appointing is to direct and control, from whence did the legislature derive this power to appoint? The answer must be—the constitution of the United States, formed by all the people of the Union. Then, the legislature, as the bare agent or instrument, having no authority as a legislature other than to elect the Senator, is, after executing that power, to exercise another of far greater consequence, that of instructing him how to act. Now unless it can be shown, that this handful of men by this grant of power to appoint a Senator, necessarily becomes vested also with authority to direct how he shall act and decide, not only on questions which are to affect North Carolina, but every state of the Union, the argument falls to the ground. It is no answer to say, that every legislature possesses the same power throughout the Union. It must first be shown that any one does; which cannot, without producing downright absurdities, and the most ridjculous spectacle of expunging and reinstating of resolutions or changing of votes upon questions, to a degree that would often put a stop to the operations of the general government. For if the Legislature has the right to instruct, and the Senator be bound duly to obey, the Senate would have no right to hinder this discharge of duty; and consequently when performed, the question must stand affected according to the importance of the vote altered. What, then, is to be the effect, where a vote has been given in confirmation of a nomination by the President, and the legislature afterwards instructs the Senator to change his vote; or, an act has been passed by the Senate and sent to the President for consideration; is either to become repealed, if an alteration in the vote changes the majority? And yet that must be the effect, if the argument is sound.

But if any thing could show the absurdity of this right to control the conduct of a Senator, it would seem that the fact of his acting upon oath exposes it. The people of all the states declare he shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States. He takes the oath, he has acted under it, and declared, that under the constitution of the United States the President had no authority to take the public monies from the place where they were deposited by Congress; and the legislature, having heard no part of the discussion which took place on the question when before the Senate, in very modest terms instruct him, not indeed to change his vote, but to vote for expunging the resolution from the journals. Now, a succeeding assembly must possess the same right to instruct, and may by the same rule direct a Senator of different views to vote for reinstating. What must he feel, when bound by his oath to act one way, and by his instructions another? Will it be said, *resign?* Then the constitution of the United States declares, that the Senators shall be elected for six years, and the General Assembly of North Carolina, by a majority of fifteen or twenty of all the members, are to reduce the tenure to one year. If the Senator is to obey the instructions of the legislature, because he was elected by it, they must possess the right to instruct in every case, and he is bound in duty to *obey;* and to *resign*, would be an outrage against *duty* as well as the constitution of the United States; for the right to instruct must involve the right of *thinking* and *judging* for the Senator instructed, and must therefore be without limitation. And will any reasonable man suppose the legislature possessed the right to instruct a Senator how to vote, "guilty" or "not guilty," in case of impeachment, when guilt must be matter of *opinion*, founded on proof? The difference between this case, and the case in which the legislature has voted instruction, is, that in the former, the question depends upon the evidence taken, and in the latter, upon the meaning and construction of the constitution of the United States—but both depend upon opinion, and must be decided according to the understanding and conscience of the Senator. This must be the case in every deliberative department, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, where there is no provision in the authority under which they act, to enlighten their understandings or regulate their conduct, and still are required to obey certain rules: They must of necessity act as they understand those rules to require, whether the rules be in the constitution or the laws. The legislature of this state elects the judges, and they are commissioned by the Governor. They are sworn to administer the laws: Can the legislature and governor consequently instruct a judge how he's to decide certain questions, merely because they appointed him? A Senator is sworn in the same way to support the constitution of the United States. It does seem therefore to me, that every one, not chained by the fetters of party, is obliged to perceive that no other power exists under our government, in respect to instruction, than the right which every portion of the people possess in equal degree, whether they be members of Assembly or private individuals, to express their opinion freely and without restraint upon all public measures; and this they may do collectively, or in any way they choose; but when expressed, has no other obligation upon the conduct of the representative than what results from the force of its reason and propriety; and is to be regarded in no other light than *opinion*, and can demand nothing further than respectful attention from him whose term of service is limited and fixed, and whose qualifications every way, either in intelligence or mode of thinking upon the political affairs of the country, are to be exclusively judged of by those on whom the power of electing him was conferred.

VINDEX.

Another Disgraceful Fight has been perpetrated within our borders. The battle ground was in the vicinity of Elizabeth-Town Point. The pugilists, McLean from Philadelphia, and Reed, an Englishman, with a choice party of 1500 spectators and abetors, came over in two steam boats, early yesterday, and strange to say, hundreds of others applied for tickets to the delightful spectacle, but were refused.

They reached Elizabethtown Point at half past 12, and formed a ring in the meadows to the left of the landing. A little before 2, McLean (attended by his second, Israel White, from Philadelphia,) appeared on the ground, and walking up to the ropes, threw his castor into the roundabout. The challenge was answered promptly on the part of Reed, and the men entered the ring. We learn that the bullies were an hour and three quarters fighting forty six rounds, and that Reed won the stake of $1000, though he was more injured than his antagonist. They are both shockingly mangled. Reed's cheek bones, we are told, were laid entirely bare, and his whole face is so deformed, that its identity is entirely destroyed, for the present at lest. He was carried to the steam boat by his savage accomplices, deranged, and it is thought he will not recover. McLean, though able to walk to the boat, was also dreadfully bruised and disfigured. They fought according to rule, naked from the waist up, their busts being a portion of the time scarlet with their own blood!

Just before the fight Major Chetwood, the Mayor of the borough of Elizabeth, having received intelligence of it, reached the ground and attempted to disperse the mob by reading the riot act. He accomplished nothing, however, that we can hear, not having force sufficient to execute his orders, and the violated peace and laws of the state are unavenged.

If there be any virtue in our laws, any justice, mercy, or humanity in our society, this infamous outrage upon all should not be suffered to pass without notice. Having been prohibited in England, it is not tolerable that the abominable scenes should be introduced into this humane and civilized country.

Newark Dai. Adv.

RICHARD LAWRENCE.

We have thought it advisable, says the National Intelligencer, for the entire satisfaction of our readers, and to put at rest finally and forever the question of this man's sanity, to invite from the Physicians who examined him the expression of an *opinion* on that point. For which purpose we addressed to them the following letter:

Washington, Feb. 7, 1835.

Gentlemen: We have heard regrets expressed that your report on Lawrence's case, in all other respects highly satisfactory, did not express, in direct terms, your own opinions respecting his sanity or insanity. Doubtless you supposed his conversation, as reported by you, was sufficiently decisive on that point; but we incline to think that a direct statement of your opinion would be satisfactory to the public, if you perceive no reason for withholding it.

Very respectfully, yours,

GALES & SEATON.

To Doctors CAUSIN & SEWALL.

To this letter we have received the following reply, which settles the question:

Washington, Feb. 7, 1835.

Gentlemen: We have received your note of this morning, and in reply beg leave to remark, that the report which we made to the Marshal of our interview with Lawrence, contained such facts as we supposed would have *superseded the* necessity of expressing an opinion on the subject of his sanity; but as some disappointment has been expressed by the public at our not having done so, we therefore do not hesitate to state, as our opinion, that this unfortunate man is laboring under extensive mental hallucination upon some subjects.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

NATH'L P. CAUSIN.
THOMAS SEWALL.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

Mexico.—The state of affairs in this Republic is truly deplorable. The expectations entertained by the friends of liberal principles and good order, that Santa Ana's policy would avert a civil war, and restore permanent tranquillity to his unfortunate country, are fast vanishing.

On the one hand, that chieftain, it would appear, is misled by a set of ambitious, inexperienced parasites; and on the other, duped by a military aristocratical faction, that are using all the means in their power to get rid of every Mexican, friendly to liberal principles.

According to our private advices, it seems that the mass of the people are so much dissatisfied with the conduct of those that have hitherto ruled the country, so disgusted with the interminable quarrels of the military chiefs, and so indignant at the peculation prevailing in their finances, that strong symptoms of an intention to divide the present confederation, are becoming manifest; and the formation of three or four separate Republics out of the present confederation, has become the subject of frequent discourse.

What's in the wind?—We notice petitions in the legislature of Massachusetts, from this and the neighboring counties, asking for a better regulation of the marriage laws. We hope none of the ladies in our part of the state are getting obstreperous and disposed to practice Nullification. By the way, a thin skinned fellow prosecuted a *lady* for breach of promise in Worcester county the other day. We were delighted at his defeat, so absurd is it in this state where there are fourteen thousand more females than the other sex, that a man in his senses should prosecute a *lady*.

Northampton Courier.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, February 20.

We understand that information has reached the War Department, stating that several rencounters have taken place between some of the citizens of Georgia and parties of the Creek Indians, who have crossed from Alabama into that state and committed many depredations. Persons have been killed and wounded on both sides, and the inhabitants seem much alarmed at the conduct and threats of the Indians, and have called upon the Governor of Georgia for a militia force to protect them—and the Governor has requested the interposition of the President to relieve the citizens of Georgia from this state of things. *Washington Globe.*

C. A. Harris, esq. of Tennessee, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department.

It is understood that the Post Master General has appointed Dr. Richard C. Mason, of Virginia, the Treasurer and Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, in the room of the Rev. O. B. Brown, resigned. *Globe.*

Fire at Blakely.—We regret to learn that the large new Hotel at Blakely, the depot of the Petersburg Rail Road, in Halifax county, was burnt to the ground on Thursday evening last. *Fay. Obs.*

In the legislature of Delaware, the bill prohibiting the circulation of bank notes under five dollars, has been indefinitely postponed (rejected) in the Senate.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road, has passed both houses, and is now a law.

New Jersey.—When the bill which passed the Council of New Jersey to prohibit the issue and circulation of bank notes under five dollars, after the 4th day of July next, came down to the Assembly, it was re-committed and reported with an amendment, that the act shall not go into operation until the Legislature of New York shall pass a law similar in its provisions to this act. *Poulson.*

The Boston Mercantile Journal of Tuesday, says—"It is currently rumored in this city that David Henshaw, at present Collector of Boston, has been nominated to the Senate of the United States for the office of Post Master General."

The two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature disagree in the selection of a Senator—the Senate having given a majority to Mr. J. Q. Adams. The House, on a second ballot, adheres to its nomination of Mr. Davis; and so the matter stands.

A resolution was recently introduced into the Senate of Kentucky, proposing the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of that State, so as to introduce the gradual abolition of Slavery. It was finally lost by a vote of 19 to 19.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Wednesday says—"In consequence of the warlike character of the debate in the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, we understand that the importers of French goods in New-York have instructed their agents in this city to hold those goods at an advance." This war cry at New York, of which we have other evidences than the above, is, we should hope, a false alarm. *National Intel.*

French Affairs.—Our advices from Washington, and from authentic sources, are not as pacific as they have been recently. It is supposed that great difficulty will be experienced in getting the indemnity bill through the Chambers, and if it is rejected apprehensions are entertained that remarks offensive to the people of this country, and the manner in which the treaty was managed, may accompany this rejection, calculated to make an impression on the public mind. We have no right to be surprised if the menace in the President's message is met with corresponding expressions. We still think the affair will be amicably settled, yet it may be well to know that government is making actual preparations for any exigency that may happen. All the ships of war that can be expeditiously fitted for sea are ordered to be in readiness; fortifications have been inspected, and large supplies sent to New Orleans. This is a point of immense importance—the key to all the wealth of the western states—a point of attack, as is apprehended, in case of war, and must be protected by every timely precaution. An arrival from Europe may be looked for in a day or two, and if the intelligence is decidedly unfavorable, we may expect to see the next Congress convened after the 4th of March. *N. Y. Star.*

Public lands.—On the subject of the Public Lands, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale thereof among the States, the St. Louis Republican says: "The old States are beginning to *manifest* their right to an equal share of public domain; and the time has passed by when the new states could have obtained *more* than their fair proportion of the proceeds. Mr. Clay's bill granted us these advantages, but demagogues and ignoramuses claimed every thing, and therefore it was rejected."

A beautiful Vase has been made for Commodore HULL, out of a block of wood from the hull of 'Old Ironsides' the U. S. frigate Constitution.

The Burnt Convent.—Bishop Fenwick has petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for remuneration for the losses sustained by the destruction of property by a mob, on Mount Benedict, in Charlestown.

Remarkable Sagacity of a Dog.—The most extraordinary instance of the sagacity of this faithful animal, that we recollect to have heard, occurred the other day in this city. While the carriage of Mr. Powell was standing in Spruce street, near Fifth, the horses became alarmed and set off at full speed. The dog immediately ran after them, and by seizing the reins in his mouth, actually succeeded in stopping them until the driver came to his assistance. *Poulson.*

Crime and Pauperism in New York.—It is stated in the New York Observer that there were committed in 1833, in that city, 6,069 criminals and vagrants: the public paupers number 24,326, making a total of criminals, vagrants, and paupers of 30,395—being about one-eighth of the whole population. The public taxes for their support is about $300,000. The number of dram shops is given in round numbers, at 3,000, which are believed to be one of the inducing causes of this frightful amount of poverty and crime.

It is worthy of remark, says the Boston Journal, that most of the individuals tried at the Municipal Court, at the present term, have plead in extenuation of their crimes, *intoxication.* RUM was the source from whence all their misery and guilt proceeded!

The interments in New York in the year 1834 were nine thousand and eighty-two, being an excess of 3336 over the previous year. There were deaths of consumption 1471; small pox 233; cholera 971.

Reward Offered.—An English paper contains the following paragraphs:

"An elegant and commodious house, situated in Brighton, will be given to any individual who can adduce proof of his having realized a single farthing by evading payment of the King's duties, or by smuggling transactions: or to him who can bring forward testimony of his having got rich by working on the Sabbath day. Letters (post paid) addressed to the editor of the Brighton Herald, will experience due attention, and the utmost secrecy observed.

"A *handsome* annuity for life will be granted to any individual who can furnish undeniable proof of his having, ruined himself or injured his family by acts of benevolence. Letters (post paid) to be addressed to the editor of the Brighton Herald."

From the Western Carolinian.

MOVING AND RE-MOVING.

A singular and mournfully interesting spectacle was exhibited in our streets on Saturday the 7th instant. Two companies of "movers" met on the court-house hill, the one seeking a more eligible dwelling place in the south west, the other returning to the old residence in this state, after having in vain sought a better in the "land of promise" in the west. The cavalcade going west consisted of about a dozen carts, and a large number of well dressed and hearty looking men, women, and children, white and black—conveying to the spectator an idea of comfort and independence—while the one returning to the homes of their youth counted only two poor old horses, upon one of which was something that had apparently to perform the double duty of a bed by night and a saddle by day, and upon which were seated a woman and two or three small children: the other horse carried the remaining property of this little band, and was also ridden by a woman: one half-grown youth on foot, and carrying an axe, appeared to be the sole protector of the journey, who, being questioned about the father of the family, replied that "he died in Tennessee!" These two parties halted; and the intense interest with which they gazed on each other, was distressing to the beholder; while the difference in their appearance, pecuniary and personal, made him forget the loss which we encountered in the removal of the one, by the stronger feeling of sympathy for the distresses of the other. It would require the pencil of a Hogarth to do justice to the scene: on the one hand, a large and prosperous family leaving their home, friends, and all the endearing connections of childhood and manhood, to seek a kindlier dwelling among strangers—while, on the other, a poverty-stricken, woe-begone company, reduced both in numbers and energy, returning to spend the remainder of their miserable lives in the very homes which they had previously left in far happier and better days!! Is it to be always thus? Will nothing ever be done to avert the dire necessity which our citizens are under of leaving the state with their substance? And will not the above picture have the effect to deter from a hasty movement those who desire to emigrate to unknown regions, and who, possibly, may have to retrace their steps in poverty and distress, and drag out their days in their native state?

CONGRESS.

A committee of the Senate of the United States, have recommended as "the least objectionable mode of disposing of the surplus revenue, annual *distribution thereof among the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia,* to continue until the year 1842, which will terminate the existence of the present compromise act, and leave Congress at liberty to reduce the income to the actual wants of the government. The committee propose to effect their object by an amendment of the constitution, giving power to Congress to make such distribution, which a majority of the committee deem not now within the competency of Congress. For that purpose they report a joint resolution, and propose to divide the annual surplus revenue into such number of shares as there are Senators and Representatives, to be divided among the states in proportion to their representation, with two shares to each Territory and the District of Columbia.

A bill was reported to the Senate, making it incumbent on the President to give his reasons for the removal of all officers acting under the General Government, and that the advice and consent of the Senate should be had and obtained prior to any such removal.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the report of the retrenchment committee of 1826 was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun, from a select committee, made a long and able report on the extent and increasing patronage of the Executive of the United States. The report states that the number of persons who are recipients of the public money is sixty thousand two hundred and odd, all of whom receive their places from the President. If to these be added thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty pensioners, an aggregate appears of one hundred thousand and seventy-nine persons in the employ of the Government, or in the receipt of money from the public treasury.

Mr. Waggaman brought up a report from the special committee, appointed for the purpose, with a bill providing for the establishment of branches of the United States mint; one at New Orleans, a second at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and a third at Delhineagre, for the coinage of gold only.

The bill re-organizing the Post Office Department passed in the Senate by an unanimous vote.

In the House of Representatives on the 7th inst. a communication was received from the President, accompanied with extracts from certain despatches from the minister of the United States at Paris, communicated in compliance with a resolution of the house.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved that the documents be printed, and referred to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to that committee to report forthwith on that portion of the President's annual message which had been referred to them relating to the existing differences with France. Mr. Adams stated his object to be, after the committee make their report, to ascertain the sense of the house whether they could possibly think it was consistent with the rights of the citizens whose claims were involved, or consistent with their own duty to support the honor and dignity of the nation, to pass the subject by without any action on their part. He hoped not a moment would be lost in bringing the result of the labors of the committee to the consideration of the house. From the tenor of the papers just read, he thought it extremely doubtful whether any benefit would arise from postponing the subject even for a day. He advocated immediate action, though he did not say that he was prepared to sustain the measures of the President.

A debate of some length followed. The question to strike from Mr. Adams's motion that part instructing the committee to "report forthwith," was decided in the affirmative—142 to 35. The message and documents were then referred to the committee without a division.

A bill regulating the public deposites is under discussion in the house.

The bill from the Senate to reorganize the Post Office Department, was read a second time in the house, and referred to the post office committee.

On the same morning, the committee appointed by the House of Representatives in June last to examine into the affairs of the Post Office, made a report. The report is very voluminous; the following are some of the concluding paragraphs:

"The committee, in concluding this brief analytical review of the results of a very patient and laborious investigation of the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, should not consider their duty as fully discharged to the House and to the country, without frankly submitting the general conclusions, to which their minds have been brought. The few propositions which follow, and which condense these conclusions, this committee doubt not, if examined, in a spirit of candor and impartiality, will be admitted, as just corollaries from this report:

"1st. The finances of this Department have hitherto been managed without frugality, system, intelligence, or adequate public utility. The cardinal principles of an enlightened economy, have been violated. Ignorance of the real fiscal ability of the Department has long prevailed. Expenses have not been kept within the limits of income. Means have not been proportioned to the ends sought to be attained: expenditures to the benefits to be purchased. The records of the department in this vital particular, have not been kept with method and accuracy, for the data they furnish conduct to widely varying results. The accounts of the receipts, expenditures and losses of the department do not, in fact, illustrate with certainty the actual fiscal condition of the department. No common test or standard appears at any time to have been employed to detect such casual errors as might creep in to derange the balance between receipts and expenditures; and hence the existing unfortunate excess of the latter over the former. The absence of such a test produces the effects of incertitude and doubt upon the mind, as to the accuracy of the conclusion which it may reach by any ordinary process of investigation; and upon the practical operations of the department, of a perpetual liability to fall into error, without any certain mode of its detection. This evil is within the reach of legislation, and should be corrected by establishing a proper system of checks and balances.

"2d. The negligent and unsystematic form of making and preserving mail contracts is such, that no human mind could comprehend the whole, and maintain in order so vast and complicated a machine as the General Post Office. The contracts are now, and have, at all times, which have fallen under the observation of the committee, been most loosely constructed. It is occasionally impossible to penetrate their obscurity; often difficult to decipher their interlineations and marginal notes; and always to be doubted whether they are so framed and executed as to be available in law. An ocular inspection of the mail contract books can alone convey an adequate idea of the careless and confused state in which they are kept. Certain it is that the experience of one generation of laborers in this branch of the business of the office cannot be transmitted, through him, to another. Knowledge (if acquired) is to be obtained rather from those who keep the books, than the books themselves; and the consequence is that the loss of the book keeper is the extinction of all certain light.

"The head of the department can alone apply the corrective to this evil.

"3d. The mode of preparing advertisements for mail contracts has practically inverted the ends of the law, which enjoined it. The law designed it as a great safeguard against fraud and imposition, by bringing the salutary principle of competition into active and beneficial operation. The usage of the department, in conjunction with the highly reprehensible practice of receiving amalgamated bids, has frustrated the wisdom of this precaution, and rendered the system of lettings, in regard to the more important routes, little more than an empty form or a bitter mockery.

"The interposition of the legislative power is, in the opinion of the committee, unnecessary in this instance, as they deem the existing enactments adequate to their object.

"4th. The practice of granting extra allowances has, at various dates in the history of this department, run into wild excesses; some illigitimate, and therefore without an apology, and others legitimate, but very questionable as to their expediency. To this source may be ascribed, without hazard of error, much of the embarrassment of the department; and in whatever aspect this committee has had opportunity to examine it, it strikes them that its practical operation has been fraught with much more of evil than good. Among its other achievements, it has signalized most eminently the too ready faith and too loose business method of the department. The letter of a contractor, suggesting an improvement and soliciting an extra allowance, not unfrequently has served the double office of an authority for the grant, and of a record of its existence. Some dark corner of a contract, or loose scrap of paper, is commonly the only official evidence of the order for large disbursements of money under the name of extra allowances. It is a puzzling problem to decide, whether this discretionary power, throughout its whole existence, has done most mischief in the character of impostor upon the department, or seducer to contractors. It has, doubtless, been an evil doer, in both guises.

"The committee have not deemed it within the scope of their authority to prepare a bill. This duty comes within the province of a standing committee of the House.

"The committee in surveying the wide field of their labors, regret only that their reward had not been discoveries of a more pleasing character. They had hoped that their researches would have brought to light the fruits of an enlightened and well directed labor, instead of proofs of error and neglect. But they have finished the task assigned them with an honest purpose and to the best of their ability. It remains for Congress to give a more perfect organization to this department; and, for those who administer it, to bring to its renovation the most efficient and persevering application of practical talent and business like habit, with a general and vigilant personal superintendence."

On the question of printing an extra number of the reports of the Post Office committee, which came up in the Senate a few days ago, a spicy debate of some length took place. Among others,

Mr. MANGUM said, that this was a very important matter, and was of more immediate interest to the people than any other that could come before Congress; and he was inclined to vote for the highest number, but he should be unwilling to do that unless the reports were accompanied by the documents. Every Senator there knew that the virulence and prejudice of parties would operate against a mere statement of facts, and they would obtain no credence were they not supported by the testimony on which they were founded. And what department of the government he should like to know, was of such deep and vital interest to the community as that of the Post Office? It was only by sending the evidence abroad that facts were to be brought out, and light thrown on this subject. He should be unwilling to vote for an extraordinary number of copies, did he not think they might be usefully distributed. That three or four only should be found in every county of each state, was not sufficient he was sure. And it was not to be expected that the great mass of politicians who were contending for office would bring all these facts to the notice of the public in their addresses to them.

He had heard very little of the report read, but the portion of it which he did hear, developed facts most disgraceful to that portion of the government. Last spring the Senate had ordered 30,000 copies of the report on the Post Office to be printed, and it had tended more to awaken the people to the true condition of things than any thing which had occurred for the last ten years. He thought differently from the Senator from South Carolina, who insisted that "we were beaten." On the contrary he believed, that victory would yet be theirs, if they did their duty, and with the help of God, he (Mr. MANGUM) meant to do it. To suppose that the people would not shortly perceive the corruption that was going on in the government, was to insinuate that they were incapable of self government. They were, however, unfortunately entranced—but they would ere long awaken from that profound sleep in which they were wrapped, and shake off the incubus that now pressed so heavily upon them. He would not admit that the people were unfit for government; he thought another campaign would show those who now looked to the succession in power, that the exposition now made of the present state of affairs, would produce a powerful result upon the people, and those who are now the successful party would then be beaten, horse, foot and dragoons. He trusted in God that he should do his duty. If he could turn but a pebble, it should be turned with a good heart, and a patriotic purpose.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. H. M. S.
20 Friday,	6 32	5 28	
21 Saturday,	6 31	5 29	
22 Sunday,	6 30	5 30	
23 Monday,	6 29	5 31	
24 Tuesday,	6 28	5 32	First, 5 2 18 aft'n
25 Wednesday	6 27	5 33	Full, 13 5 42 morn
26 Thursday,	6 26	5 34	Last, 19 11 34 aft'n
			New, 27 7 10 morn.

Temperance Meeting.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Orange County Temperance Society, will be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on Wednesday of the next County Court, at 2 o'clock. It is expected that some interesting addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

February 5. 58—

Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
No. 88,
WATER STREET, NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Executor's Notice.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, the subscriber was qualified as executor of WM. RHODES, dec'd. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and for all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ZACHARIAH TRICE, *Ex'r.*

February 11 59—3wp

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

The following beautiful lines, from the Charleston Rose Bud, contain a useful and interesting moral to the comprehension of children, and may not be devoid of interest to minds of older growth.

"IS IT SUNDAY?"

"What is the lady doing there,
In such a posture?" Anna cried:
"The lady kneels in humble prayer,"
Her sister Bell replied.

Young Anna's silken lashes fell;
"You say the lady kneels in prayer;
To-day you know is *Friday*, Bell,
And is it *Sunday* there?"

"Oh, sister dear, can no one pray
At any other time as well?
Must Sunday be the only day?"
Said thoughtful Isabel.

"I should be very sad if I,
Who sorrow almost every day
For something wrong, must wait and sigh,
Till *Sunday* comes, to pray.

"When I have erred in deed or word,
And tears arise and blind my eye,
My heart and lips with prayer are stirred,
Till I forget to sigh.

"When softly on my downy bed
I wake, and find the morning there,
I think *whose* smile that morning made,
And speak to God in prayer.

"When day's bright door is shut, I know
Whose viewless hand forbids her beam,
And dare not to my slumber go
Till I have pray'd to Him.

"Oh, sister dear, no matter where,
No matter what the hour of day,
The solemn eve, the morning fair—
'Tis *always* good to pray."

NORAH CLARY'S WISE THOUGHT.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

"My minnie does constantly deave me,
And bids me beware of young men;
They flatter, she says, to deceive me—
But who can think so of Tam Glen?"
BURNS.

"We may as well give it up, Morris Donovan; look, 'twould be as easy to twist the top off the great hill of Howth as make father and mother agree about any one thing. They've been playing the rule of contrary these twenty years, and it's not likely they'll take a turn now."

"It's mighty hard, so it is," replied hondsome Morris, "that married people can't draw together. Norah, darlint! that wouldn't be the way with us. Sure, it's *one* we'd be in heart and sowl, and an example of love and—"

"Folly," interrupted the maiden, laughing. "Morris, Morris, we've quarrelled a score of times already; and to my thinking, a bit of a breeze makes life all the pleasanter. Shall I talk about the merry jig I danced with Phil Kennedy, or repeat what Mark Doolen said of me to Mary Grey!—eh, Morris?"

The long black lashes of Norah Clary's bright brown eyes almost touched her low, but delicately penciled, brows, as she looked archly up at her lover; her lip curled with a half-playful half-malicious smile; but the glance was soon withdrawn, and the maiden's cheek glowed with a deep and eloquent blush, when the young man passed his arm round her waist, and, pushing the clustering curls from her forehead, gazed upon her with a loving but mournful look.

"Leave joking now, Norry; God only knows how I love you," he said in a voice deep and broken by emotion: "I'm y'er equal, as far as money goes, and no young farmer in the country can tell a better stock to his share than mine; yet I don't pretend to deserve *you*, for all that; only, I can't help saying that when we love each other, (now, don't go to contradict me, Norry, because ye've as good as owned it over and over again) and y'er father agreeable, and all, to think that y'er mother, just out of *divilment*, should be putting betwixt us, for no reason upon earth, only to 'spite' her lawful husband, is what sets me mad entirely, and shows her to be a good-for"——

"Stop, Mister Morris," exclaimed Norah, laying her hand upon his mouth, so as effectually to prevent a sound escaping; "It's *my* mother ye're talking of, and it would be ill-blood, as well as ill-bred, to hear a word said against an own parent. Is that the pattern of ye're manners, sir, or did ye ever hear me turn my tongue against one belonging to you?"

"I ax y'er pardon, my own Norah," he replied meekly, as in duty bound; "for the sake o' the lamb we spare the sheep. Why not?—and I'm not going to gainsay but y'er mother"——

"The least said 's the soonest mended!" again interrupted the impatient girl.

"Good even, Morris, and God bless ye; they'll be after missing me within, and it's little mother think's where I am."

"Norah, 'bove all the girls at wake or pattern, I've been true to you. We have grown together, and, since ye were the height of a rose bush, ye have been dearer to me than any thing else on earth. Do, Norah, for the sake of our young hearts' love, do think if there's no way to win y'er mother over. If ye'd take me without her leave, sure it's nothing I'd care for the loss o' thousands, let alone what ye've got. Dearest Norah, think, since you'll do nothing without her consent, do think—for once be serious, and don't laugh."

It is a fact, equally known, and credited in the good barony of Bargy, that Morris Donovan really possessed an honest, sincere, and affectionate heart—brave as a lion, and gentle as a dove. He was, moreover, the priest's nephew—understood Latin as well as the priest himself; and, better even than that, he was the beau, the Magnus Apollo of the parish;—a fine, noble-looking fellow, that all the girls (from the house-keeper's lovely English niece at Lord Gort's, down to little deaf Bess Mortican, the lame dress maker,) were regularly and desperately in love with; still, I must confess, (perfection certainly was never found in *man*,) Morris was at times a little—the least bit in the world—stupid;—not exactly stupid either, but slow of invention,—would *fight* his way out of a thousand scrapes, but could never get *peaceably* out of one. No wonder, then, that where fighting was out of the question he was puzzled, and looked to the ready wit of the merry Norah for assistance. It was not very extraordinary that he loved the fairy creature—the sweetest, gayest, of all Irish girls;—light of heart, light of foot, light of eye;—now weeping like a child over a dead chicken or a plundered nest, then dancing on the top of a hay-rick to the music of her own cheering voice;—now coaxing her termagant mother, and anon comforting her henpecked father. Do not let my respected readers imagine that Mr. and Mrs. Clary whre contemptible Irish *bog-trotters*, with only a plot of *pratees*, a pig, and a one-roomed cabin. No such thing, they rented an hundred good acres of bright meadow land, and their comfortable, though somewhat slovenly, farmyard told of abundance and to spare. Norah was their only child; and, had it not been for the most ungentle temperament of Mistress Clary, they would have been the happiest as well as the richest family in the district.

"I am not going to laugh, Morris," replied the little maid at last, after a very long pause; "I've got a wise thought in my head for once. His reverence your uncle, you say spoke to father—to speak to mother about it? I wonder (and he a priest) that he hadn't more sense. Sure, mother was the man;—but I've got a wise thought.—Good night, dear Morris; good night."

The lass sprang lightly over the fence into her own garden, leaving her lover *perdu* at the other side, without possessing an idea of what her "wise thought" might be. When she entered the kitchen matters were going on as usual—her mother bustling in glorious style, and as cross (her husband muttered) "as a bag of weasels."

"Ye're a pair of lazy hussies!" she exclaimed to two fat, red-armed, stockingless, handmaids; "d'ye think I can keep ye in idleness? Ten cuts to the dozen!—why that wouldn't keep ye in *pratees*, let alone salt—and such ilegant flax, too! Barny Leary, ye dirty ne'er-do-good, can ye find no better employment this blessed night than kicking the turf-ashes in the cat's face? Oh! ye'll be *mate* for the ravens yet, that's one comfort! Jack Clary," addressing herself to her husband, who sat quietly in the chimney corner, smoking his *doodeen*, "its well ye've got a wife who knows what's what! God help me, I've little good of a husband, *barring* the name! Are ye sure Black Nell's in the stable?" The sposo nodded. "The cow and the calf—had they fresh straw?" Another nod. "Bad cess to ye, man alive, can't ye use y'er tongue, and answer a civil question!" continued the lady.

"My dear," he replied, "sure, one like you has enough talk for ten."

This very just observation was, like most truths, so disagreeable, that a severe storm would have followed, had not Norah stepped up to her father and whispered in his ear, "I don't think the stable door *is* fastened."—Mrs. Clary caught the sound, and in no gentle terms ordered her husband to attend to the comforts of Black Nell. "I'll go with father myself and see," said Norah. "That's like my own child, always careful," observed the mother, as the father and daughter closed the door.

"Dear father," began Norah, "it isn't altogether about the stable I wanted ye—but—but—the priest said something to ye to-day about—Morris Donovan."

"Yes, darling, and about y'erself, my sweet Norry."

"Did ye speak to mother about it?"

"No, darling, she's been so cross all day. Sure, I go through a dale for peace and quietness. If I was like other men, and got drunk and wasted, it might be in reason—but that's neither here nor there. As to Morris, she was very fond of the boy till she found that *I* liked him; and then, my jewil, she turned like sour milk all in a minute—I'm afraid even the priest 'll get no good of her."

"Father, dear father," said Norah, "suppose ye were to say nothing about it, good or bad, and just pretend to take a sudden dislike to Morris, and let the priest speak to her himself, she'd come round."

"Out of opposition to me, eh?"

"Yes."

"And let her gain the day, then?—that would be cowardly," replied the farmer, drawing himself up: "No, I won't."

"Father, dear, you don't understand," said the cunning lass: "Sure, ye're for Morris; and when we are—that is, if—I mean—suppose—father, you know what I mean," she continued, and luckily the deepening twilight concealed her blushes—"if that took place, it's *you* that would have y'er own way."

"True for ye, Norry, my girl—true for ye; I never thought of that before!" And, pleased with the idea of tricking his wife, the old man fairly capered for joy. "But stay a while—stay, asy, asy!" he recommenced; "how am I to manage? Sure, the priest himself will be here to-morrow morning early; and he's out upon a station now—so there's no speaking with him;—he's no way quick, either—we'll be bothered entirely if he comes in on a *sudden*."

"Leave it to me, dear father—leave it all to me," exclaimed the animated girl; "only pluck up a spirit, and, whenever Morris's name is mentioned, abuse him—but not with all y'er *heart*, father, only from the teeth out."

When they re-entered, the fresh boiled potatoes sent a warm curling steam to the very rafters of the lofty kitchen; they were poured out into a large wicker dish, and on the top of the pile rested a plate of coarse white salt; noggins of buttermilk were filled on the dresser; and on a small round table a cloth was spread, and some delf plates awaited the more delicate repast which the farmer's wife was herself preparing.

"What's for supper, mother?" inquired Norah, as she drew her wheel towards her, and employed her fairy foot in whirling it round.

"Plaguy *snipeens*," she replied, "bits o' bog chickens, that you've always such a fancy for;—Barney Leary kilt them himself."

"So I did," said Barney, grinning; "and that stick wid a hook of Morris Donovan's is the finest thing in the world for knocking 'em down."

"If Morris Donovan's stick touched them they shan't come here," said the farmer, striking the poor little table such a blow with his clenched hands as made not only it but Mrs. Clary jump.

"And why so, pray?" asked the dame.

"Because nothing belonging to Morris, let alone Morris himself, shall come into the house," replied Clary; "he's not to my liking, any how, and there's no good in his bothering here after what he won't get."

"Excellent!" thought Norah.

"Lord save us!" ejaculated Mrs. Clary, as she placed the grilled snipes on the table, "what's come to the man?" Without heeding his resolution she was proceeding to distribute the savoury "birdeens," when, to her astonishment, her usually tame husband threw dish and its contents into the flames; the good woman absolutely stood for a moment aghast. The calm, however, was not of long duration. She soon rallied, and, with blazing face and fiery tongue, thus commenced hostilities: "How dare ye, ye spalpeen, throw away any of God's mate after that fashion, and I to the fore? What do you mane, I say?"

"I mane that nothing touched by Morris Donovan shall come under this roof; and if I catch that girl of mine looking at the same side o' the road he walks on, by the powers, I'll tear the eyes out of her head, and send her to a nunnery!"

"You will! And dare you to say that to my face, to a child o' mine! You will—will ye?—we'll see, my boy! I'll tell ye what, if *I* like, Morris Donovan *shall* come into this house, and, what's more, be master of this house; and that's what *you* never had the heart to be yet, ye poor ould snail!" So saying, Mistress Clary endeavoured to rescue from the fire the hissing remains of the burning snipes. Norah attempted to assist her mother, but Clary, lifting her up somewhat after the fashion of an eagle raising a golden wren with its claw, fairly put her out of the kitchen. This was the signal for fresh hostilities. Mrs. Clary stormed and stamped; and Mr. Clary persisted in abusing not only Morris, but Morris's uncle, Father Donovan; until at last the farmer's helpmate *swore*, ay, and roundly too, by cross and saint, that, before the next sunset, Norah Clary should be Norah Donovan. I wish you could have seen Norry's eye, dancing with joy and exultation, as it peeped through the latch-hole;—it sparkled more brightly than the richest diamond in a monarch's crown, for it was filled with hope and love.

The next morning was clear and frosty—long, slender icicles hung from the branches of the wild hawthorn and holly, and even under the light footsteps of Norah the glazed herbage crackled like feathery glass. The mountain rill murmured under a frost bound covering; and the poor sheep, in their warm fleeces, gazed mournfully on the landscape, beautiful as it was in the healthy morning light, for neither on hill or dale could they discover a mouthful of grass. The chill December breeze rushed unheeded over the glowing cheek of Norah Clary, for her "wise thought" had prospered, and she was hastening to the trysting tree, where, "by chance," either morning or evening, she generally met Morris Donovan. I don't know how it is, but the moment that the course of true love runs smooth, it becomes very uninteresting, except to the parties concerned. So it is only now left for me to say that the maiden, after a due and proper time consumed in teazing and tantalizing her intended, (a practice, by the way, which I *strongly* recommend, as the best mode of discovering the temper, &c. of the gentleman,) told him her saucy plan and its result. And the lover hastened upon the wings of love (which I beg my readers clearly to understand are swifter and stronger in Ireland than in any other country) to apprize the priest of the arrangement, well knowing that his reverence loved his nephew and neice that was to be (to say nothing of the wedding supper and the profits arising therefrom) too well not to aid their merry jest.

What bustle, what preparation, what feasting, what dancing, gave the country folk enough to talk about during the happy Christmas holidays, I cannot now describe. The bride, of course, looked lovely and sheepish; and the bridegroom—but, pshaw! bridegooms are always uninteresting. One fact, however, is worth recording. When Father Donovan concluded the ceremony, before the bridal kiss had passed, Farmer Clary, without any reason that his wife could discover, most indecorously sprang up, seized a shilelah of stout oak, and whirling it rapidly over his head, shouted—"Carrry me out! by the powers, she's be't! we've won the day!—Ould Ireland forever! Success, boys! she's be't—she's be't!"—The priest too, seemed vastly to enjoy this extemporaneous effusion, and even the bride laughed outright. Whether the good wife discovered the plot or no, I never heard; but of this I am certain, that the joyous Norah never had reason to repent her "Wise Thought."

From the Southern Churchman.

HAPPINESS.

"All is vanity," saith the Preacher—and the hypothesis has been proven but too faithfully by every heir of mortality.

For myself, I have tried many things, and found them "worse than nothing—and vanity." I have mingled with the social throng, whose looks told of happiness, and whose tongues spoke of pleasure—but with them I found no such guests. I sought a still more giddy scene, where revelry and mirth and dance and song proclaimed their orgies—and was it there? Did happiness deign to take up her abode among them? The heart answers, no! In the sweet dells and verdant dingles of my own quiet home, in the soft stillness of twilight, in the calm whisperings of hope and the gentle soothings of friendship, in fond anticipations of the future and brightening retrospections of the past, I have been momentarily cheated into the belief that this rich and valued gem was my own; but the ignis fatuus as oft eluded my efforts, and mocket at all my toils. Tell me then, ye who have indulged in these day-dreams of existence, has your pursuit been as successless as mine? Does the phantom elude your pursuit? Does happiness fly from the grasp of all? We find it not in wealth and luxury—in the protracted feast, or the social board. With poverty surely it cannot dwell; with pride it can never amalgamate; and earth-born humility has it not.

There are joys of earth, but they are evanescent as the exploding meteor—there are pleasures of sight and sense, but they soon fade—blossoms, but ah! how soon they wither—delights, but they part with the passing moment; for the fairest flowers are those which soonest decay, and the brightest horizon often covers the cloud which bears the tempest in its bosom. But for all these disappointments there is a cure—and we are assured, that in the deep fountains of christian knowledge we may find the heavenly treasure; that of the pure streams of redeeming love we may quaff to satiety, and yet not tire of its sweetness. There I have sought and found it—nor would I exchange one little draught for all this world's dignities. Search then, ye who wish to obtain happiness—search for her in the fulfilment of moral and religious duties; and in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, listening to gospel wisdom, and imparting instruction, you will doubtless find this "pearl of great price." MARCELLA.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

The following whimsical circumstance happened some time ago in Kilkenney, Ireland. A tailor, who was married to a very sickly woman, grew enamoured of a young girl who lived in his neighborhood; and on certain conditions, he agreed to give her a promise in writing, to marry her on the demise of his rib; in consequence of which, Mr. Snip passed her the following curious note of hand:

"In two days after the demise of my present wife, I promise to marry Mary Moran or order, value received, under a penalty of fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of May, &c. JEREMIAH SULLIVAN."

Shortly after Mary received this note, she died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also took a fever and died before the tailor's wife: however, on her sick bed, she also endorsed the note and gave it to a cousin, whom the tailor absolutely married, agreable to endorsement, in two days after the death of his wife; and it is said that the tailor and his wife are now living happily in the city of Kilkenney.

GENUINE
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE subscribers have recently opened, at Mr. Yarbrough's old stand on the Public Square, an extensive assortment of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, to which they invite the attention of Physicians and the public generally. Also,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, Spirits Turpentine, Soaps, Perfumery, Carbonic Dentifrice, Clorine Tooth Washes, Snuffs, &c. &c.

in short, almost every article in their line; all of which they offer for sale at low prices for cash.

They expect to have a SODA FOUNTAIN in operation in the course of the approaching spring, and to be prepared to furnish to their friends and customers pure Soda or Seltzer Water, well known as a very salubrious and refreshing beverage in warm weather.

SEABROOK & DORSEY.

N. B. Medical prescriptions and compounds carefully prepared, on application, whether by day or night.

January 29. 6eow—57

New Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating.

☞ He will give 4 cents in cash, or 4½ in work, for 1000 bushels of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15. 55—

ORANGE COUNTY,
November Term, 1834.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the office of REGISTER for this county is vacant, and that a majority of the Justices of the Peace for said county are requested to attend at the next Court, for the purpose of electing a Register to fill said office.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

January 22. 56 5w

HILLSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having resumed the superintendence of this institution, pledges himself to watch with fidelity over its interests, and to devote to it as much of his time and attention as may be necessary to promote good order, and ensure a proper regard to the morals and scholarship of its pupils. The character which this school has long sustained before the public, renders unnecessary any of the usual appeals to attract attention and procure patronage. The same experienced instructress will continue her labours, assisted by such other teachers as the wants of the school may require.

The next session will commence on Thursday the 8th inst. Price of tuition from $10 50 to $15 50 per session. Music $24. Drawing and Painting $10. Board from $8 to $9 per month.

WILLIAM M. GREEN,
Superintendent.

January 1835. 54—3w

State of North-Carolina,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1834.

Tinsly Brooks, Larkin Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Smith Brooks, Thomas Walker and his wife Betsy, (late Brooks) Mims Halliburton and his wife Fanny, (late Brooks,) Major Green and his wife Anne, (late Brooks,) Vincent Brann and his wife Tiny (late Brooks,) and Jackson Brooks, Garner, Susan, Lewis and Sidney Brooks, infant children of Yancy Brooks, who sue in this matter by their duly appointed guardian, William Bailey,
vs.
Browder Brooks.

Petition for the sale of slaves of the estate of Larkin Brooks, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Browder Brooks, resides beyond the limits of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,
CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 53—6w

State of North-Carolina,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1834.

Duncan Rose,
vs.
Jesse Bull.

Original attachment, levied on all the right, title and interest in one tract or parcel of land, known as the land of Martha Graves, decd. adjoining the lands of John Barnett, James Long and others.

IN this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead to or reply in said case, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the case heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,
CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 53—6w

FOR SALE,

IN the town of Hillsborough, on North Maine Street,

Lots Nos. 182 & 183,

on which are a comfortable Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses, and a convenient little Office. As this situation is in a high and healthy part of the town, and contiguous to the Male Academy, it is well suited to a private family or those who might wish to keep a boarding house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Raleigh, or to Allen Parks in Hillsborough.

E. LEWELLING.

January 15. 54—2meow